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use of the other index just now described, makes it easy to find allusions to persons and especially to trace the work of each delegate.

From what has been said, it should be clear that these three volumes are indispensable to anyone who is searching at first hand for any fact as to the transactions of the Federal Convention. The Convention itself did all that it could to keep its discussions and votes secret; and now almost a century and a quarter later these volumes reverse the process and with great ingenuity do all that can be done to make each step of the proceedings public.

**CRIME: ITS CAUSES AND REMEDIES**, Being Volume 3 of the Modern Criminal Science Series. By Cesare Lombroso. Translated by Henry P. Horton. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. pp. xlvī, 451.

In this day of general complaint over the administration of the criminal law, it is cause for congratulation that such a body of men as comprise the American Institute of Criminal Law should have undertaken the task of guiding reform, not by haphazard experimentation, but by scientific methods. The present translation cannot properly be regarded as an isolated work, but as part of a series designed, as the committee of the Institute on translations states, to "furnish the American student of criminal science a systematic and sufficient acquaintance with the controlling doctrines and methods that now hold the stage of thought in Continental Europe."

One cannot discuss Lombroso's writings other than as a whole, and as a whole showing the way toward a revulsion from the tenets of the so-called classical school of criminologists, which measured punishment by the crime, not the criminal. Lombroso's works are epochal in outlining the idea of individualization of punishment, and the search for causes of crime, with a view to prevention and repression. While the distinction may seem trite enough to criminologists, its significance is so little appreciated by the American public, and so little even by the American bar as a whole, that restatement is still permissible. How far the subordination of the individualization concept to the necessity of social defense against crime may cause the pendulum of the future to swing back in this country will depend much upon the enlightenment and wisdom of those who make daily practice of the modern theory on the bench and at the bar.

The present work is described by the author as a supplement to his earlier work — "The Criminal Man." Many of his readers will deem it, rather, an amendment, but it is at least just to say that his earlier views have been finally adjusted, the earlier work having given disproportionate weight to anthropological data supposed to confirm his first theory that crime denotes atavism. The present work enlarges upon social and physical influences, which in the trend of modern thought are assuming much the larger importance.

The first half of the work deals with the ætiology of crime, successive chapters being devoted to the influences of climate, geology, race, civilization, density of population, subsistence, alcoholism, education, economics, religion, heredity, age, sex, and other specific contributing causes. The wealth of data available for these studies in Continental Europe is calculated to impress the American reader with the relative paucity of such information available in this country. It is much to be desired that the systematic beginnings of scientific compilation of judicial criminal statistics made in the censuses of 1903 and 1910 may continue.

It is in the second half of the work, however, that the American reader will find his chief interest. It is in two parts, the first dealing with the prophylaxis and therapeutics of crime, the second with synthesis and application. The first

part deals largely with preventive measures adapted to reduce sexual crimes, frauds, alcoholism, crimes resulting from influences of poverty and wealth, and religious, educational, and political conditions; also with the results of faulty penal and procedural methods; the second contains a suggestive outline of conditions which should determine the application of penal and quasi-penal measures, with relatively brief reports of their practical results.

Many of these suggestions the average American reader may deem unsuited to social, economic, and industrial conditions here, still their value for use in the New World is only partially impaired, for in dealing with criminals the knowledge of what not to do is an important thing, and this knowledge is gained quite as much in practical experience, European as well as American, as in pure theory.

Again, the cosmopolitan character of the population of many of our great cities renders valuable any information as to the penological conditions obtaining in the countries whence the foreign elements have come, and this volume abounds in such data. It is gratifying to note in passing the author's commendation of the probation system, a distinctly Massachusetts product.

There is an adequate introductory summary, by Professor Parmelee, of the earlier and connected work "The Criminal Man," and the book-work, as is to be expected of these publishers, is excellent. W. B.

MANUAL OF POLITICAL ETHICS. By Francis Lieber. Second Edition, Revised and Edited by Theodore D. Woolsey. In two volumes. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1911. pp. 472; 459.

These two formidable volumes suggest but do not elucidate the manner of Francis Lieber's life and work. Born in Berlin in 1800, he volunteered for the campaign of 1815 under Blücher, fought at Ligny, and was twice wounded during the advance on Paris. To his generous mind, as to that of many another German youth, the reaction in Prussia which came with peace was a cruel disappointment. He promptly joined the liberal student movement and was as promptly harried from university to university by the police. Twice he was imprisoned. Between terms of confinement he went to Greece and offered his services against the Turks. Finally, persecuted out of Germany, he came to the new world. Here he laid aside his sword and armed himself instead with the pen. While in Boston he edited and in considerable part wrote the *Encyclopædia Americana*. In Columbia, South Carolina, where he taught in the State University for nearly twenty years, he produced the work under review, and also his *Legal and Political Hermeneutics* and a book on *Civil Liberty and Self-Government*. His opinions were not highly appreciated in South Carolina, however, and in 1856 he moved to New York where he joined the faculty of Columbia University and remained until his death. Throughout the struggle with the South, although his sons fought in both armies, he was the trusted adviser of the Union administration. As such he prepared the Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field, a landmark on the road toward legal mitigation of the hardships of war.

Thus much has been written of the author's life because it serves to indicate the value and limitations of the work under review. Lieber was too much a man of action to write on political theory a treatise of the first rank. But, for the same reason, he was incapable of fanatic or fantastic speculation. The *Political Ethics* opens with a long demonstration that man is a rational and moral individual. Then the author proceeds to define Natural Law as a body of rights which may be deduced from this essential nature of man. Politics proper he takes to be the science which ascertains the best means of securing